Mr. V. Achyuta Menon:—This Council recommends to the Government to order immediate removal of toddy shops, if any, located near Muslim quarters at present further away from such quarters as also to prohibit the location of such shops near Muslim quarters in future.

44. Anchal Convenience.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—"കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരും, ചേന്ദമംഗലം, കുഴുപ്പിള്ളി മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളും തമ്മിൽ അഞ്ചൽ സൌകര്യം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ഉടനെ ചെയ്യണമെന്നു ഈ കൌൺസിൽ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനോടു ശുപാർശ ചെയ്യുന്നു" ഇതാണ് എന്റെ പ്രമേയം. കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിൽനിന്ന് ൪ -ാം ൫ -ാം നാഴികമാത്രം ദൂരമുള്ള ചേന്ദമംഗലത്തേക്കു ഒരു കത്തയച്ചാൽ മൂന്നാംദിവസമൊ നാലാംദിവസമൊ ആണ് ചേന്ദമംഗലത്തു കിട്ടുന്നതു്. അതുപോലെതന്നെയാണ് ചേന്ദമംഗലത്തുനിന്നും കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരേക്കു അയച്ചാലും. കുഴുപ്പിള്ളി മുതലായ ദിക്കുകളിലേക്കു കത്തയച്ചാലത്തെ സ്ഥിതി മേൽപറഞ്ഞതുതന്നെ. ഇതിനെ പരിഹരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ഉടനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതരണമെന്നു് ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. കത്തുകൾ പോസ്റ്റു ചെയ്തുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ അവ വേഗത്തിൽ കിട്ടേണ്ട ആവശ്യവും അവ സമയത്തിനു കിട്ടാതെ വന്നാലുള്ള ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടും വിഷമങ്ങളും എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിവുള്ളതാകയാൽ അതിനു് ഒരു പ്രസംഗം ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഈ പ്രമേയം സഭയുടെ ആലോചനയ്ക്കു് വിഷയീഭവിപ്പിക്കുന്നു.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I second it.

രാമവർമ്മതമ്പുരാൻ.—കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരും ചേന്ദമംഗലവും സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള അഞ്ചലാഫീസിൽ ഒരു അഡീഷനൽ റണ്ണറെ നിയമിച്ചു സർവ്വീസു് എളുപ്പത്തിൽ നടത്താൻ തീർച്ചയാക്കീട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇപ്പോൾ അതിനെപ്പറ്റി വിചാരിക്കാൻ തരമില്ല.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—ഉടനെ നടപ്പാക്കുമൊ?

രാമവർമ്മതമ്പുരാൻ.—അതേഴ്സു് സാങ്ങ്ഷനായിട്ടുണ്ടു്

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—കുഴുപ്പിള്ളി മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി വീണ്ടും ആലോചിക്കാമൊ?

രാമവർമ്മതമ്പുരാൻ.—ആലോചിക്കാം.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—ഈ വാഗ്ദാനമനുസരിച്ചു് ഞാൻ പ്രമേയം പിൻവലിക്കുന്നു.

The resolution was withdrawn with leave of the House.

45. Dress of Clerks in Government Service.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I move, "This Council recommends to the Government that the clerks in the Government service may be allowed to attend to their duties dressed in cloth, shirt and second cloth".

A similar resolution was discussed here in the last budget session. The point then was whether the teachers in the Secondary

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schools and Upper Secondary schools should be allowed to attend to their duties in national dress. There was a full fledged discussion about the unsuitability of the dress prescribed for the Government servants. The same principle applies to this resolution also. The reasons that I advanced for the adoption of that motion hold good even now. I think that resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority in this Council. But the Government did not find its way to accept it. Now this resolution relates to clerks only. They were, as a matter of fact, not wearing coats and caps till the advent of the present Diwan.

Mr. T.M. Krishna Menon.—They were expected to wear these.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Perhaps they used to keep it in the almirah.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—From my personal knowledge about the dress of the clerks in the Courts, I can say that in the District Court there used to be only one coat and a cap for all the minor clerks together. When the Presiding Officer of the Court calls a particular clerk he at once puts them on and goes to him. Similarly the same dress is again worn by other clerks and they use the same in turns, so much so the District Judge has sometimes to wait for the clerks, as they have to get the dress from the man who has already returned from him. In fact the clerks feel it great irksome to them to have a coat and a cap. Many other reasons, hygenic, economic, etc., also go to show that we do not want the present form of dress. To my mind even a shirt is unnecessary. But according to the latest taste, that has become the fashion. So I included it in my resolution. But I submit it is very hard to ask the clerks in the departments to wear coat and turban or cap as the case may be. I therefore commend this resolution for the consideration of this House.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—I second the same.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I will oppose it.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—Government are very sorry to oppose this resolution. The position taken up by the Government is that there must be some sort of uniformity and decency in the dress of Government officials (Hear, hear). Of course it has been.....

Dr. A. G. Menon.—May I know whether you describe the colour of the coat for the uniformity in your office?

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—No. Uniformity to a limited extent. If you want to have uniformity in all respects it will be very difficult. You very well know that A will not resemble B, and B will not resemble C, as there is wide difference between man and man. Generally people consider that a head dress and

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a coat constitute decency. Such a sense of decency has come into existence. It is difficult to go back to the old days. Our ways of living have changed and our surroundings have changed. What was good in olden days may not be good now-a-days.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—We are going back to the old ways.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—When we reach that stage we may do as you suggest. But the transitional stage is different.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I will rather allow this resolution to be lost than sacrifice my conscience at the alter of the so-called decency. Uniformity does not require coat and a cap. It can be had when a shirt alone is insisted upon. These are not the days when a coat and cap alone will give decency to clerks. The notions of decency have changed considerably of late. It is most unpatriotic and denationalising on our part if we allow this resolution to be lost and I appeal to the good sense of the non-official Members to vote unanimously in favour of this resolution. I have to say much on the merits of this resolution, but I do not propose to do so now as I am convinced that it is not on account of the failure to understand my view-point that the Government is opposing this resolution. I know that it is only some blind prejudice, a sense of false prestige, which they themselves are fully conscious of, that actuates them to oppose this innocent resolution. Does any sane man consider the dress of Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest man living on earth to-day, that "seditious fakir striding half-naked up and down the Viceregal Palace to parley on equal terms with the representative of His Majesty, the King Emperor of India", indecent? Is it not a fact that the majority of our people are so poor that they cannot afford to have the luxury of even a shirt and second cloth ? Do they wear coat and cap and does anybody complain that they are not decently dressed ? And yet you sitting here say that a shirt and second cloth is not decent

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—Why should you have a shirt even ?

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar—That is a different matter. I need only say that it has some how or other become a conventional dress with a pretty big section of the people.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—Coat is another convention.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Not in these parts of the world, Sir. The dress of a people must have some reference and proportion to their economic conditions and the climatic conditions of the country in which they live. The days when a tailor can make one a gentleman are gone. Take note of the national awakening that is taking place around you. You cannot afford to ride rough shod over the feelings and sentiments

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of a nation that is gradually becoming conscious of its powers. I know that the non-official side of the House is very thin to-day. And it may be probably on account of that, that some of my friends are asking me not to press this resolution and court a defeat. I am fully conscious of the humiliation that we will be put to if such a contingency happens. But I am emboldened by a feeling of the justice of the cause that I am advocating to take that risk so that I may have the consolation that I have done my duty to my country. I therefore once again appeal to the patriotic sense of all the non-official Members present here to unanimously support this resolution.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Mr. President, Sir, in the Education Department some concessions have already been granted.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—But this refers to clerks.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—I am just trying to meet the two issues together. Some concession had been granted to teachers of certain of the lower grades. It is not given on the score of decency or indecency, but on the score of poverty. This is a very very salient point to be considered. Most of them are low-paid servants whose salary is Rs. 15 and below, and it will be a real financial infliction to insist upon them wearing costly set of clothes. (*Hear, hear*). But at the same time that point does not arise in regard to this class of Government servants. If it is the question of costliness of dress and of giving increasing concessions to suit all tastes,—since he is prepared to dispense with most articles of dress—I do not exactly know where to draw the line and whether it is not enough if the Government go into the question as to which grade of clerks that are poor should be given this concession which has been extended to school tearchers.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—That will create a lot of trouble to the Government. It is not exactly on poverty, but it is on hygienic principles and nationalistic principles that I press this resolution; and also on the score of climate we do not want that.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—The question of hygiene comes in only when most of them have got only one coat and they have got to wear it for the whole year. If a man is obliged to wear the same coat, the same tie and the same collar for one whole year, then the principle of hygiene comes in. But my submission is that the same is due to poverty. Since this concession was extended to low grade teachers on the score of poverty, I think the same concession may be extended to this class of servants of the State also. If that is not the point I have nothing more to add. I just wanted to say that a concession was extended to teachers; the ground on which it is extended is not on the

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question of nationality, rationality or any other such ground, but on the score of poverty.

Deputy President.—Do you wish to press the resolution?

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I shall rather have the humiliation of losing the resolution than withdrawing that.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—What is the humiliation ?

The resolution was then put to the vote of the House and carried. On a poll being taken it was found that 12 voted for and 11 against.

46. Power to Issue Permits.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—എന്റെ പ്രമേയം.—"കൊച്ചി സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ ചരക്കുകൾ ഇതരസംസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽകൂടി കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു രാഹദാരികൾ കൊടുപ്പാനുള്ള അധികാരം വില്ലേജ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കും പഞ്ചായത്തു പ്രസിഡണ്ടുമാക്കും നല്കുണമെന്നു ഈ യോഗം ഗവണ്മെണ്ടിനോടു അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു".—എന്നാണു. തീരുവ തീർക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നതായ ചരക്കുകൾ ഈ സംസ്ഥാനാതിത്തിയിൽകൂടി കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു് തഹസിൽദാരുടെ രാഹദാരി വേണമെന്നാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ നടപ്പുള്ള നിയമം. അതുമൂലം ജനങ്ങൾ വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകളും ചില അവസരങ്ങളിൽ നഷ്ടവും സഹിക്കേണ്ടതായി വരുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സ്ഥിതിക്കു് വില്ലേജു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ പരിശോധിച്ചു എണ്ണിഴ്സു ചെയ്തു് താലൂക്കാഫീസ്സിലയച്ചു അവിടെനിന്നുവേണം രാഹദാരി വാങ്ങുവാൻ. ഈ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾ സഹിച്ചാലും രാഹദാരി വാങ്ങി ചരക്കുകൊണ്ടുപോകാൻ രണ്ടോ, മൂന്നോ ദിവസം വേണ്ടിവന്നേയ്ക്കും. താമസംമൂലം വരുന്ന നഷ്ടവും ചില്ലറയല്ല. കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം വലിയ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടാണാമില്ല. വേറെചില താലൂക്കുകളിലാണു വലിയ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടു്. ചേന്ദമംഗലം വില്ലേജുകാർ കൊച്ചികണയന്നൂർ താലൂക്കാഫീസ്സിലും എടവിലങ്ങു വില്ലേജുകാർ മുകുന്ദപുരം താലൂക്കാഫീസ്സിലും പോയി കായ്നിവൃത്തി വരുത്തുവാൻ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടും ചിലവും ഉണ്ടു്. അതുതന്നെ മറ്റു താലൂക്കുകളിലേയും കഥ. ഈ വിഷയം മുമ്പൊരവസരത്തിൽ കൌൺസിലിൽ വന്നപ്പോൾ ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കാമെന്നു് റവന്യൂമെമ്പർ വാഗ്ദാനം ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെണ്ടു മയവായി ഈ പ്രമേയം സ്വീകരിച്ചു നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുമെന്നു" ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I second it.

Mr. U. Kandar Menon.—I am sorry the Government are not in a position to accept the Resolution. The transport of dutiable articles from one part of Cochin State to another through intervening Travancore or British territory and *vice versa* is governed by certain interstatal rules passed with the approval of the respective Governments. We have got one set of rules so far as the relations with Travancore and Cochin State are con-

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